The Government's Repaints and Dishu

Secretary Endicott Urges Immediate Action

by Congress—Asking for an Appropriation of \$4.645,000 for Perposes of Armanese.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The report of the Secretary of War shows that the total expenditures, under his direction, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were \$39,990,903, of which \$6,294,305 was for public works, including river and harbor improvements. The sum of \$1,208.016 pertaining to the War Department appropriations was carried to the surplus fund. appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, aggregate \$46,027,059, of which \$16,723,446 is for public works, including river and harbor improvements. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, are as follows: Salaries, contingent expenses, stationery, and postage, \$2,116,375; military estabment-army and Military Academy, \$25,-847,689.57; public works, including river and harbor improvements, \$17,108,106.76; miscellaneous objects. \$3,196,664,48; total, \$48,268,-835.81. The estimates for public works include: For armament of fortifications, \$4.645. 600; improving rivers and harbors, \$10,175,870, and \$150,000 for a building for the Signal Office. With respect to fortifications and other de-

work has been thoroughly considered and laid not the Engineer and Ordnance Corps of the army adv to begin, and only wait for the appropriations

dy to begin, and only wait for the appropriations of there have been some differences of opinion in the best methods of preparing armor plate for ations, requiring still further study and experimer is no reason why his should delay the best of the important works of for 17 ling our great contains and the properties of the properties and the properties of authorizing and therets and also the action of authorizing united, and of earther batter of authorizing united, and of earther batter filled mortars, are works equally necessary as a for procuring the best armor, and can be conducted to the failure of appropriations for the present car, either for fortingtions of orpodoes, experi-

Under the head of "Ordinanes" the Secretary says that the magazine guns issued to the army for trial last year were thoroughly tested in competition with each other and with our present arm, the Springfield rifle. The result was declared to be strongly in favor of the Springfield in preference to any of the others. The new model rod-bayonet Springfield rifle, with improved sight, is now upon trial in the hands of the troops. The Secretary hopes that Congress will take immediate action to place the army on an equal footing with the navy in the matter of the manufacture of guns, and recommends the passage of the Secretary in the providing for the establishment of an army gun factory at Frankford arsenal. With respect to the armament of fortifications the Secretary says:

ondition of our field artillery. He says: condition of our field artillery. He says:
The Chief of Ordnance reports 500 serviceshie Sinch
wrought-from M. L. guns on hand, in addition to the new
steel 3.2 inch guns, of which twenty-five will be completed by the end of November. There are practically
no carriages for any of these guns. The wooden carriages made years age for the wrought-from guns are no
longer serviceshie, and if serviceshie would not answer
for the new steel guns. The metal car-lages designed
for the latter will serve equally well for the from guns,
and can be replaced by the steel carriages as fust as applied. At present the needs of our field artillery are most
pressing.

pressing.

The reports of the commanding officers of the artillery school and of the infantry and cavalry school, the Secretary says, are very satisfactory, and show that a high etandard of military education has been established, which promises to lead to the lest results. The instruction of the army in the use of the rifle or carbine has been thoroughly prosecuted during the year; the returns from each department and the results of the regular competitions exhibit a decided sdyance in rifle firing. As the importance of company practice in skiruons exhibit a decided advance in rifle firing. As the importance of company practice in skirmish firing is better recognized, it is bolieved that in the near future many of the soldiers will become expert skirmishers, and the effective fire of the mass of the army will be greatly improved.

improved.

The discipline of the army is reported to be good, and the efficiency of the various arms of the service well maintained. The Secretary argues in favor of examination for promotion in the army. He says:

This should not be a competitive examination, but aimply such an examination as would demonstrate the fitness of a considere for promotion properly to perform the duties of the grade to which he aspires. It should be a professional examination, having reference to the mental, mora, and physical fitness of the candidate. Its object up ham—the advancement and elevation of the service.

refee.
In the English army examinations are required for contrion up to the grade of field officer. In the Austian, an examination is required on entering the series, and another, which is very exacting, for the grade field officer. In the German army examinations are quired. Such investigation as we have been able to lack in this department, talls to disclose any service or. e in this department the line of the army, sentority our own where, in the line of the army, sentority is the rule of promotion, would therefore suggest for the consideration of grees that a general law be enacted, with provisions seeing crasmination similar to those which govern motion to the navy, with such changes and limitable in the service with the servic

In applying the law to the army.

A large part of the report is devoted to the campaign wideh resulted in the surrouder of Geronimo and his band, which has been anticipated by the report of Gen. Shoridan, a synopsis of which has already been published in The Sun. With regard to the terms of the surrender the Becretary says:

The terms and conditions attending this surrender were such that iteronimo and those of his sand win had so united murders and acts of violence in Armona and New Nexico could not properly be handed over to the civil authorities for punishment, as was insured by the President, and therefore no Oct. In our case house, and the fourteen house, and the fourteen house, and the him should be sent from San Antonio, Tagas, under proper guard, to Fort Pickens, Picifac, there to be kept in closs custody until further orders. These Indians had been guilty of the woost crimes known to the law, committed under circumstances of great strootiv, and the public extey required that they should be removed far from the scene of their depredations and guarded with its strictes tygilance.

the strictest vigilance.

The Secretary concurs in the opinion of Gen. Sheridan that the retired list of the army should be increased so as to include upon it all officers found by duly constituted Boards to be permanently incarditated for active service, and he recommends audi action by Congress. He as o concurs in the opinion expressed by Gen. Sheridan that if the army were increased 5,000 men, and two companies were added to each of the infantry reciments, the army would be onabled to creditably perform such service as the country might demand.

The Secretary closes his report as follows:
Another year's apprience in administring the de-

The Secretary closes his report as follows:
nother year's experience in administering the detuent has confirmed the views expressed in my
mail is not for 1885 that provision should be made
an Assistant Secretary of War. The constant inage in the business of the department renders it
sears that such an officer six tid be supported. It
leftered that rainces more commensurate with the
most and respectible dults performed should be
a ded to the principal effects in the office of the Secary of War, and the scenario summitted are comunded to the favorable consideration of Congress.

ARCRETARY LAWARY BREGET. He Says the Condition of the Sediene Gradually Improving.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- Secretary of the Interior Lamar, in his annual report, says that during the past year out of an Indian population estimated at 260,000 souls less than 100 have been engaged in open resistance to the

authority of the Government.

There has been a steady though not rapid There has been a steady though not rapid improvement in the condition of the Indians. More of them than at any prior period are engaged in useful industries. The average attendance of children in the schools is about 1.000 great than heretofore. The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation in the Indian Territory furnishes a ciriking illustration of this improvement. During the year there has been an increase of over 1,500 nores in cultivation among them, and the men have become legally married to their Indian wives. The estimates presented for the Indian service for the ensuing year are \$422,386 less than those of last year, and \$1,719,176 less than those of the year previous. These things show that the work of elevating the race is bearing fruit. While the Indians on their part are advancing, the Bureau is retiring by the reduction of its expenditures.

The only alternative now presented to the American Indian race is speedy entrance into the pale of American civilization or absolute extinction. In order to escape the latter, three conditions of preparation are indispensable. The first is to get established in this race the idea and habitude of individual property hold-ing. Second, an education of the entire mass of the youth of this race, embracing a thorough knowledge of the use of the English language in the daily affairs of life. Third, a substitution of the universal operation of law among them in the enforcement of justice and the protection of person and property. Secretary Lamar advises the susange of the bill last year introduced in Congress for the appointment of a commission of six men to visit each reservation and report the condition, conduct, circumstances, and needs of the Indians.

The industrial school near Sal-m, Or., and the Carilele school are both in need of more land for the proper training of Indian pupils in agricultural industries. The schools are doing good work, and Congress should give them the means to train the children in farming. Two nundred and fourteen Indian schools have been in progress, with an average daily attendance of 9,528, and at a total cost of 1987,881. substitution of the universal operation of law

them the means to train the children in farming. Two nundred and fourteen indian schools have been in progress, with an average daily attendance of 8,528, and at a total cost of \$187,881.

It is not believed that the herding of stock upon Indian lands by white men will be candicive to the woil-bains of the Indians. Many of the tribes hold surplus lands, and these lands produce yearly a growth of grass which annually goes to waste. The Indians are desirous of turning it to some proflushe account. Requests have been made by some iribus for the privilege of taking cattle from neighboring cattlemen to pasture on the surplus lands. The Indians on many reservations could successfully manage such business if allowed to do so. It should, however, be so restricted as to provent white men from going upon the reservations. The herds of the Indians should not be deprived of ample pasturage by the overstocking of the reservations.

The Oklahoma country has been cleared of nil intrudors. The Utes in northeastern Utah have made very little progress have manifasted no desirs for the education of their children, and as they were growing insuberdinate a military force was stationed near them.

The Secretary recommends that the salary of Commissioner of Indian Affaira be increased from \$4,000 to \$5,000. The total annoant expended in the Indian service during the past ilseal year was \$5,800,133.

During the flacal year \$7,80,016 acres of public land were sold for each and 18,692,806 acres were taken up under homestend and other entries. The total cana receipts of the Land Office were \$9,081,084. The total arrange embraced in the public surveys is a painful exhibit. It appears that the available agricultural land has been largely returned as surveyed, and the surveys paid for by the United States, but in many instances the reported surveys are so defective and erroneous at to be without merit and misleading; in other cases no actual surveys were made, but plats were manufactured upon the basis of fictitious field notes. There shoul

The population of Dakota is estimated at 500,000, an increase during the year of 85,000, and increase during the year of 85,000, and of Idaho at 85,000, an increase of nearly 10,000 in each of these Territories during the year. Washington Territory now claims a population of 210,000.

In all the Territories the progress of settlement has been marked and rapid. In Dakota the quantity of land purchased from all sources by immigrants is estimated to aggregate 4,000,400 acres. The past year was not favorable for agriculture in the Territories. In Dakota and Montana acarcely more than half a crop was realized. The immense herds of Montana have almost exhausted the pastures of that Territory. Owners of large numbers of eattle have been compelled in some instances to seek pasturage in the British possessions, and it is thought that the Territory has reached the limit of safe production under the system of large herds.

It is urged that the system of irrigation necessary to render immense areas of fertile land in the Territories inhabitable is impossible to small holders, and that the sinking of arrisian wells and the construction of irrigating ditches must be done by accumulated capital. The standard to suggested that rather than abandon the policy of numerous small holdings, the Government should itself undertake pre iminary scientific invastications, and, perhaps, the conduct of a system of public works having for their object the establishment of a numerous wealth-producing population.

Proposed Homing Pigenn Station, New York city is full of homing pigeon enthussasts, but a homing pigeon station is one of the things that the big town has never been able to boast of. A movement has been started to secure the establishment of a pigeon station right in the heart of the city ment of a pigeon station right in the heart of the city, the site proposed being the building cocapied by the New York Press Club. The Housing Pigeon Federation, an association of pigeon breders, is to build a monster core for the birds on the roof of the club induse in case the proposal meets with the success its advocases boustor with the course of the proposal meets with the success its advocase boustor, when the coic is up most of the bird fights of the prize birds will be started from it. The club trustees are to consider the matter this week, and two Congressmen are stready pledged to exert their liminates to secure a homing pigeon station for Gotham.

The Times correspondent at Rockville has in-terviewed "Dec" Wilmin's brother William, who lives a small farm in Tol and abust we mises from Beek-chilles for said that has idea was that "Doc" told she story that he was Mose's one only to make a seasation, itself with the was down's one only to make a seasation, bet William) was a boy of 9 years when "Boo" was born, and remainbored the event well. In 1881 "Doc" gave him \$1,180 as a present, and not because of any se-cret in reard to Mose. William bod the correspondent that he was convinced that he asses what the Moon se-cret was, but that it "suited to the baried-wire business and not to "Doc" Wilson's parentage.

Court Calendara this Bay.

desir, and therefore, on the 18, orders were issued, irrection of the President, that Geronimo and the should be sent from San Antonio, Togas, under system, to Fort Flosses, Florida, there to be kepter should be sent from San Antonio, Togas, under system, to Fort Flosses, Florida, there to be kepter system, to Fort Flosses, Florida, there to be kepter system, to Fort Flosses, Florida, there to be kepter system, to Fort Flosses, Florida, there to be kepter system, to Fort Flosses, Florida, there to be kepter system, to work the system of their forders. These indians had granted with the resident of the removed for the steep of their depredations and guarded with trictest vigilance.

The Secretary concurs in the opinion of Gen. ridge at the relief dist of the army ridge to increased so as to include upon it all ors found by duly constituted Boards (o be minority) incastinated for active service, and ecomonomis such action by Congress. He commonity incastinated for active service, and ecomonomis such action by Congress, He commonity incastinated for active service, and ecomonomis such action by Congress. He commonity incastinated for active service, and ecomonomis such action by Congress, He commonity incastinated for active service, and ecomonomis such action by Congress, He commonity incastinated for active service, and ecomonomis such action by Congress, He commonity incastinated for active service, and ecomonomis such action by Congress, He commonity incastinated for active service, and the opinion expressed by Gen. 1277, 2782, 2535, 2784, 2786, 2887, 2787, 2888, 2897, 2888, 2897, 2888, 2897, 2888, 2897, 2888, 2897, 2898, 2897, 2888, 2897, 2898, 2897, 2898, 2897, 2898, 2897, 2898, 2897, 2898, 2897, 2898, 2898, 2897, 2898,

ASKING FOR MORE MONEY

A DRIFT TOWARD EXTRAPADARCE IN

THE DEPARTMENTS. The Estimates Show an Increase of Sonst 9500,000 for the Civil Zetablishment The President Alone Redness Expenses

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The most serious question for the Democratic House to face at question for the Democratic House to Lace at once is the demand of the various departments of the Government for more measer for the ensuing fiscal year than they called for this year. The estimates of appropriations now before the Appropriations Committee for revision show that for the fiscal year 1888 the entire civil establishment calls for \$21,872,401.07, as against \$21,888,681.88 for the fiscal year 1877. an increase of nearly half a million dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury wants \$504,859.20, as against \$501,011.19 this year. The various offices in the department vary greatly in their ideas of economy. The supervising architect effects a saving of \$3,800. Second Auditor Day wants an increase of \$7,500, and, First Comptroller Durham asks for \$500 more than he had last year, while Second Comptroller Maynard agrees to save \$12,000. Register Rosscrans and Comptroller Trenholm each want \$500 more for their offices, and the Lighthouse Board calls for \$20,000 more. The Bureau of Engraving

and Printing shows a decrease of \$600.

The estimates for the Department of Justice confirm the popular belief that Attorney-General Garland is doing nothing to bring his office out of the condition in which Brewster left it. Mr. Garland calls for \$159,110 for the next fiscal Mr. Gariand calls for \$159,110 for the next fiscal year, as against \$140,190 for the present year. The only prominent officer of the department who does not get in an estimate for an increase of \$500 in salary. The Solicitor of the Treasury McCue. The Solicitor of the Treasury McCue. The Solicitor of Internal Revenue, who already gets \$4,500. wants \$5,000. The office is held by Mr. Chesley, Republican. The Examiner of Glaims, employed in the state Denartment, wants \$5,000. an increase of \$1,500. Erer are a few specimen bricks: Six assistant actorneys at \$4,000 each, in leu of two at \$1,000 as an increase of \$8,500 submitted—total, \$22,000 an increase of \$8,000 submitted—total, \$22,000 an increase of seven, \$14,000. The messengers are increased. The only reduction is of four copyists. The contingent expenses are increased. The only reduction is of four copyists. The contingent expenses are increased. The only reduction is of four copyists. The contingent expenses are increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500. The appropriation for books is doubled, \$1,500 to \$3,000.

The Interior Department proper also makes a bad showing of economy. The Eureau of Education, a humburg that ought to have been abolished, calls for \$47,420, as against \$5,420. Assistant Secretary Muldrow, who was doing nothing before Lamar took hold of him, is not satisfied with \$4,500; he wants an even \$5,000, while Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild is satisfied with \$4,500 and does ten times as much work and one hundred times as well. Mr. Lamar wants five times as many messengers as Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild is estimated with \$4,500 and does to milme as much work and one hundred times as well. Mr. Lamar wants five times are the following: Extra elerical holds for the same size, and the secretary of the wants \$2,000 for allowers. For law elerks to assist other law elerks ewants \$2,700 sec. He wants \$2,700 sec. He year, as against \$140,199 for the present year. The only prominent officer of the department

GLOVE FIGHTS ALL THE BAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5 .- Glove fights, soft and hard, have become the rage, and set-tos for special prizes are of nightly occurrence. Fashionable society has taken to pugillam as an amusing sport, and private parties are now frequently entertained with soft-glove contests for points. The craze promises to develop still adles at Arthur Chambers's Champion's Rest, and they seemed to thoroughly enjoy the slugging between Billy Gabig and Fatty Langity. ging between Billy Gabig and Fatty Langty. The gentleman leased the upper gallery for himself and friends, and the ladies were not subjected to any annoyances. The boxes at the Comque are frequently rented for private parties, which include members of the fair sex. Sparring for points is no longer the style, and the professional fighter or knecker-out has the call. The proposed fight between Tommy Warren, the champion feather-weight, and Billy Clark of this city still hange first. Clark originally proposed to fight Warren at 120 pounds for \$1,000 a side. Warren's fighting weight is 116 pounds. He said he would make a match and allow Clark two pounds if he would come down to 118 pounds. Clark finally agreed to this, and now says that he is unable to get Warren to make a match. Clark now challenges him to a fight to a finish at 118 pounds for from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a side, and his backers say they are ready to post a forfeit or put up the whole amountse soon as Warren is ready.

The news that Jake Klirain had issued a challenge to Dominick McCaffrey for a fight to a finish caused a ripple of excitement in puglistic decises to-day. McCaffrey for a fight to a finish caused a ripple of excitement in puglistic decises to-day. McCaffrey is in Pittsburgh visiting relatives, but one of his backers said to a reporter:

"I guess Klirain will be able to arrange a The gentleman leased the upper gallery for

burgh visiting relatives, but one of his backers said to a reporter:

"I guess Kilrain will be able to arrange a fight with McCaffrey, if he means business. We want McCaffrey to have another go at Kullivan when he returns from California, but I suppose Kirain will have to have first chance, now that he has issued a challenge and posted a forfeit. Nothing can be done, however, until McCaffrey returns home. He will be back on Tuesday to spar with Sparrow Golden."

COLUMBUS, Dec. 5.—Late on Friday night there arrived in the city a party of distinguished atternors, they being the Hon Jeff Chandler, the Hon. Jehn Goode, and Mr. Charles & Whitman, ail of whom are supployed as counsel in the great bell telephone case. Vesterday afternoon Solicitor-General Jouks and the Hon. F. Lowry arrivad. All of fices gentlemens we to meet and consult with Judge Allen G. Thorman upon matters permining at the telephone case. The decision of Judge Jackson in Cindinant, which was adverse to the Government, has rendered a consultation the Solicitor, and this will probably take place to-might. On Sonday or Tureday next the United States Court convenes here, and at that time these law year will make their arguments to the Judge on this case. In the consultation of Jin distinguished atterneys the great question to be decided as Whethat the case that he appealed direct to the contract of the Country of the contract COLUMBUS, Dec. 5.-Late on Friday night

Consultation of Government Attornoys in the

A \$1,500.000 Opera Mouse in Chicago, CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—About twenty-five leading sitisens of Chicago, Marshall Pield presiding, met in an attorney's office seelerday and subscribed \$1,500,630 to attorney's office sesterday and subscribed \$1,500,000 to build an opera house greatly exceeding the usual size. The idea is to provide an auditorium more entitled for national gatherings than the office used Exposition building. Organization was effected under the name of the Chicago Auditorium Association. Fersi W. Feet, N. K. Fairbank, t.doon Keith, C. L. Mutchinson, Henry Field, N. R. Ream, W. E. Hale, E. S. Fire, Charles Cause man, A. Apprague, and Eartin Ryerons were chosen directors. The \$1,500,000 represents solely the cost of the building: A site has already been provided by a lonce running ninety-nine years.

HOURS OF LEISURE.

morrow evening.

Performance by the New York Hungarian Society,
Turn Mail, saturday evening.

Concert and hall of the Amalgameted Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Temmany Hall, Thursday syncing,
Prof. A. S. Bickmore's lecture to teachers, Museum of
Satural History, baturday morning, on "Tea and
Coffee." The Rev. John Johns's Secture on "The Prince of Pioneers; or, Frier Cartwright, his Life and Times," Seventh Street M. S. Church, "Interests evening.

The fair in aid of the Monteflore Home for Chronic Invalids is to be opened in the new instead Park Gerden, Eighth avenue and Fitty-mint street, this evening, and continue, except on Fridays and Sandays, until the 18th inst. PROPERT OF THE TREASURES.

WARRINGTON, Dec. 5.—The United States Treasurer has submitted his annual report. The not receipts of the Government during the pear ended June 30, 1886, were \$356,439,737, and the not expenditures \$243,488,138. The and the net exponditures \$243,483,135. The excess of revenue over axpenditures was \$25,-956,389. The receipts were \$12,749,020 greater, and the expenditures were \$17,743,796 less than last year, making an increase in the net receipts for the past facal year over that of 1885 of \$20,492,817. The receipts on account of the Post Office Department, not included in the above statement, amounted to \$52,997,135, an increase of \$5,687. 399 over shose of the preceding year: the ex-penditures increased from 450,896,814 in 1865, to \$50,682,585. Bonds of the United States amounting to \$44,581,850 were redeemed and to \$50,682,585. Bonds of the United States amounting to \$44,681,550 were redeemed and applied to the sinking fund. Coupons from bonds of the United States amounting to \$7,557,412 were paid by the Assistant Treasurers. Interest amounting to \$42,498,687 was paid on registered bonds of the United States. The balance in the Treasury at the close of the year anding Sopt. 30, 1886, was \$100,085,.775, an increase over that of 1885 of \$15,815,.636. The Treasurer calls attention to the large sums held by mints and assay offices, and surgests that the coins held by them be placed in the actual custody of the Treasury, and the duties of the mint officers be confined to the assaying and coinege of buillion. The present method of examination of the Sub-Treasuries is very unsatisfactory, and an appropriation should be made which would anable the Treasurer to put these offices in good condition, and render the annual examination more thorough and leas costly. The Treasurer calls attention to the large amounts of certificates of deposit furnished to national banks, and says this is sone at considerable expense and risk, and without any benefit to the Government. He recommends that all expense attending the issue of such certificates be borne by the banks that are benefited. The Treasurer may that this remarks in regard to currancy certificates apply with equal force to the issue of gold certificates. He aids:

If, as the result of the withdrawal of all notes under the denomination of \$10 the gold how in the Treasury were absorbed, as well as a subsidiary silver turners, into the general circulation of the country, it would render unaesceany the costly methods at present modern and the substantiant of the withdrawal of all notes under the denomination of \$10 the gold how in the Treasury were absorbed, as well as a subsidiary silver currency, into the general circulation of the country, it would render unaesceany the costly methods at present nearly were absorbed, as well as a subsidiary silver currency, into the general circula

and the sum whose this costs be saved to the public treasury.

The Treasurer suggests that an attempt be made to utilize silver as a purely fractional currency by giving more weight and beauty to the places, including in the coinage a five-cent silver piece. If the attempt were made, he says, it would be found, withdrawing the \$1 and \$2 paper money being granted, that at least \$125,000,000 of fractional silver could be carried, and an annual demand be created of from three to five million dollars of the like sois for shipment abroad. This demand would, he says, steadily increase as the new coins became known.

The Second Philippresonte Concert.

The second Philharmonic concert took place Saturday evening, with the following rogramme: Schumann's overture to Genoveva, Beethoven's Eighth Symphony in F. the anale to the Götterdammerung, and a new symphony by Tschaikowsky. It is safe to aver that of all these numbers the bright and cheer-

ful Beethoven symphony was most easily un-derstood and most thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. It went smoothly enough, but in it audience. It went smoothly enough, but in it was missed the finer shadings and the ripe mellowness of expression that used to be found in the work of the Philharmonic orchestra before so many of its members were taken away by the necessity of travel occasioned by their engagement in the National Opera Company. Added to this, there is a diffusion of sound, a want of focus of tone, so to speak, occasioned by the greater size of this house in comparison with the Academy, that seems to resent the grandeur of effect and leave the audience cold. It is like looking at a picture from too long a distance—the impression produced by the instruments, though distinct, is not so exciting, so emotional, as it was in the Academy, when the weight of the mass of tone was apparently heavier.

The new symphony by Tschalkowsky appeared to meet approbation from the audience, which paid it strict and respectful attention.

further, as the fair sex are also taking an interest in the sport. On last Friday night ence, which paid it strict and respectful attention. Indeed, the work appeals at once to the
listener as a composition of extraordinary
nower and beauty, potwithstanding that the
first movement is written in a gloomy and
harrowing vein that is calculated to depress
the most obserful spirits. Techalkowsky has
followed and illustrated the noem of Manfred
with picturesque literainess and in a masterly
manner. But the two middle movements are
the only ones which can be said truly to give
pieasure or agreeable emotions. We have had in
the last few seasons such a tremandous amount
of distressingly morbid music in our concert
rooms as to cause an unutterable longing for
only that which expresses or dreates cheerful,
happy thoughts, even though we should be
forced to see a Straues waitz or a Delibes bailet
on the revored name of a Philharmonic bill.
One would almost bolieve that in the time of
Mozart, Haydo, and Beethoven there were no
such things as broken hearts, blasted hopes,
and despairing yearnings, but nowadays we
are continually asked to assist at the misery of
somebody or other which is being expressed in
musical form for the edification of the public.
Let us put in a pies for the peaceful, the enlivening, the happy, or at least for the non-committal in our concert schemes.

Mr. Gould's New Lieutenant.

Mr. Gontd's New Lieutenant.

From the Chicaso Herald.

"Everybody seems surprised that Jay Gould should be as prompt in selecting S. II. H. Clarke to succeed H. M. Hoale after the latter's death." and a well-known railway official yesterday. "If they knew an inside facts, which date back several years, they would not find so much to marvet at in the Speedy appointment. I was in Si. Louis when Mr. Hoxle came in from Texas on Jay Guid's invitation to become Vice-Frandent and Gatteral Manager of the Missault Facilie, Some of the circumstances attending the appending the ways and one of these sixtilicant circumstances was that for a long state before Mr. Het east of the Missault facility in the second of the sixtilicant circumstances was that for a long state before Mr. Het east of the Missault facility in the second of the second of the man was a selected it was a whether the place should go to the man was for sea of the best much this days it is believed to have been the only thing which prevented his receiving the appoint ments at that time. With Boyle removed by death it is easy to understand why Gould lost no time in putting Clarke in the dead man's place."

What has become of the Rastern League? Where will Gillespis play next year? Certainly not ith New York.

with New York.

Many changes will be made in the constitution of the
American Association at the sext meeting.

President Byras of the Brooklyn Club was in Cleveland an Saturday looking up the financial backing of its
sew Association club. The players angaged by the Jersey City Cinb up to date are T. Fl. O'Brien, A. Jacobs, J. F. Marphy, J. H. Corce an and S. hhew.

The engaging of young players for next season with he evertous, and many of the veterans will find themselves back in their odd places before this ession has bagen. The St. Louis League Cinb will open the season with material means of the well-open the season with interests mean in its beam. They will be divided into two nines in the spring, and will play attained each other for practice.

when it allow of pieces before the season has beginned. The St. Louis Langua Club will once the season with th

A MOVE TO BEAT HAWLEY.

BEPUBLICAN KNIGHTS OF LABOR PLEDGED TO FORE AGAINST HIM. persons of Them to the Legisl Who Will Support Gov. Signless Dog grate Expected to Calle Wats Them.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 5.-Your correspondent

Naw Haven, Dec. 5.—Your correspondent learned to-night, on unimpeachable authority, that twenty-two members of the incoming Connecticut Legislature, elected as Republicans, but who are also Knights of Labor, have piedged themselves to vote for Gov. Bigelow of New Haven for United States Senator to succeed Gen. Hawley. If this piedge is kept it will insure Gen. Hawley's defest and, in all probability, the election of Gov. Bigelow. The Sun, during the late canvaes, in despatches from this State, indicated the possibility of such a movement, although the statebility of such a movement, although the state-ment was regarded as preposterous by Gen. Hawley's friends. But the Knights, above all others, and sought the defeat of Gen.
Hawiey, and there was an understanding that no Bepublican Knight of Labor should be nominated for the Legislature who would not piedge himself not to vote for Hawiey. The only question which arose after election was as to the num-ber of Knights elected as Republicans. It apwhich arose after election was as to the number of Knights elected as Republicans. It appears now that there are at least twenty-two of them, and to-day very prominent Republican leaders have been informed that these twenty-two stand pledged to east no vote for Hawley, but to attempt Gov. Bigelow's election.

The Knights appear to be moving in.no haphazard manner, being undergood discipline, and had by shrewd men. Gov. Bigelow, it is understood, has received word from Knights authorised to apeak, and has been asked by them if, in case he was elected he would accept, even though Gen. Hawley was the caucus candidate. Gov. Bigelow is understood to have repied that, while he should authorise no one to present him as a candidate, and while he should do nothing to defeat Gen. Hawley, ret, if it happened that the Legislature elected him a United States Senator he should certainly accept. With this assurance the Knights feel octian of success. But in order to prevent anything like a prolonged contest if is understood that leading Democratic members of the Legislature have been approached with the purpose of receiving a tacit understanding that that party will support Gov. Bigelow in case it is made octain that, with this apport, Bigelow can be elected. The Democrats are inclined to favor this plan, and it now looks as though it might be decided that it would be good narry stratesty to defeat Hawley, the Republican caucus nomines, even though to Jo so would make it necessary for the Democrats to vote for another Republican. The precedent of 1872 is called to mind, when the Democrats but the the Republican caucus nomines, and redicced Senator Ferry, though he, too, was a Republican. This act so ruptured the Republican party in the State that for several years the Democrats carried all the elections, and were able to elect both Eaton and Barnum, Democrate, to the United States Senate. In case there should be any difficulty about the election of Gov. Bigelow, it is understood that the Knights are considering with some favo pears now that there are at least twenty-two of

than hall way any requests of his employees that the Knights have turned to him at the present time.

Should Gov. Bigelow be elected it would be what many would regard as a curious compensation for something that happened just as Gen. Hawley was about to begin his Senatorial term. When Garfield was inaugurated, Gov. Bigelow and his staff went to Washington. Senator Platt, the senior Senator from Connecticut, at ones called, both officially and afterward informally, on Gov. Bigelow, but Gen. Hawley took no notice of the Governor's presence in Washington until he was just about to go away. Then he appeared, but Gov. Bigelow declined to see him. There was a great deal of talk in the State at the time about this, and many of Gov. Bigelow's friends have never forgotten what they regarded as a very gross piece of discourtesy. The Governor himself felt that he, as chief Executive of the State, and being in Washington in his official capacity, abould have received other treatment from one of Connecticut's Senators.

and John Kemp, of New York, and Samuel Jacobs, of Wissahickon, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week. They were campied on Big Hickory Fond. The first day two deer, a buck and a doe, were shot, both of them by John Kemp. The second day Samuel Jacobs killed a year-and-a-laif-old doe, and Madison Lisis shot a very large doe.

The same day John Kemp was disturbed on his runway by the appearance of a half-grown bear, which came out of the brush and stopped and looked at Kemp in an impudent manner. Kemp shot it through the heart, and by that shot lost a shot at an immense buck which was driven to him as the bear appeared, but which whirted and went off in another direction.

On Wednesday, Samuel Kemp fired the first shot of his life at a deet, soil made a good one, for he brought down almost in its tracks a five-spike buck, which was going at rull speed by him on the runway. Two others of the party had shots at a large buck and a doe the same day, but did not bag their game. On Thursday, however, every man in the party killed a deertwo bucks and two does. Two other deer were started, but they escaped. The hunters broke camp on Priday morning, and returned home with their nine doer and one bear. They are certain that at least five more deer at a large in the vicinity of their camping place, and as other members have gone out to the place it is likely that they will also be bagged before the season closes.

America's All-round Amsteur Athlete, Mr. Walton Storm, President of the Executive Mr. Walton Storm, Prosident of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Athletes, says that the report that the sub-committee to whom was referred the investigation of the charges against Mr. Makedon W. Ford's standing as an anateur, had falled to agree on a decision was unitue, and also that the report that the committee with hand ha a Scotch verifiet of not proven is all bosh. The charrons of the committee, Rr. Rawland, has informed Mr. Storm that they will not be rady to report on the case for at least a week. The matter will then pass into the juri-diction of the Executive Chommittee, and weeks may pass before final judgment will be reached.

At the Eden Muses an invited assemblage to-night will udge of Muncal Lajes prior to public performances. The Eiks' benefit performance at the Grand Opera House next Thursday aftermion will present performers and portions of plays from nearly all the city theatre.

MILLIONS IN COTTON SEED. *

Breat Monopoly Cathoring in a Produc That Southern Parmers Case Threw Away. ATLANTA, Dec. 3.—The Southern man never gots rich unless he stumps his too on a fortune. Somehow or other, improvidence was inter-wrought with the fabric of slavery.

For nearly a century the Southern farmers destroyed their cotton seed. One of the farm problems, was how to get rid of it. On the coast it was dumped into the ocean. A few years ago somebody discovered that cotton seed was the one perfect fertilizer for the cotton lands; that the seed held the essential ele-ments that the cotton crop took from the soil. Then everybody was ashamed of having destrayed the seed for so many generations. Slowly but surely every ton was utilized as a fertilizer. Later somebody discovered that it was an excellent food for stock. Then the farmers began feeding with it.

Along in '70 an objection was found to cotton seed as a fertilizer and stock food. It was too quick decomposition in the soil, and made the wool of sheep too kinky. At the same time somebody discovered that the objectionable oil seed of mill was established. The industry was immensly profitable, and in less than five years 150 oil mills sprang up in the South.

A ton of cotton seeds yields forty gallons of

oil, worth in its crude state \$10. The hulls of the seed are used as fuel to run the furnace, and the ashes thereof sold for potash, and cot-ton seed meal stripped of its oil is more valuable to the farmer as a fertilizer and stock food than it was when it held the oil. This season 500,000 tons of cotton seed have gone through the mills, from which \$5,000,000 worth of crude to the soil without the oil has lost nothing.

the mills, from which \$5,000,000 worth of crude cil has been taken. The meal cake returned to the soil without the oil has lest nothing, while the South has gained five million dollars. The crude oil, however, is refined, which quadruples its value. It is soid mostly for export, and returns to America as olive oil, The mills pay the farmer about \$10 a ton for cotton seed, three tons of which will make one ton of cotton meal, which they sell tack to the farmer for \$18 for iertilizing or feeding purposes.

Now, see the progress. Twenty years ago cotton seed was burned or destroyed on Southern farms. Then it began to be used as a fertilizer or stock food. Last year \$5,000,000 worth of crude oil was taken out of 500,000 tons of seed without injuring its value for other purposes, which oil was refined up to a value of nerhaps \$20,000,000.

The snormous industry, which as yet treats but 500,000 tons out of 3,000,000 tons of the full crop of cotton seed, has lately attracted the attention of Northern capitalists, it is said, especially the Standard Oil Company, and a remarkable company has been formed. Last senson produced acid seed, very unfavorable for oil surposes. The mills, which had been making immense profits, inst money. Several of them applied to New York for money. Others were offered for sais. The American Cotton Oil Trust was organized. A score of mills were pooled, and agents by the company went to buying up until out of the 150 oil mills in the country, the company owns about 126. These mills represent a cash value of \$3,000,000. The stock of the company is \$45,000,000. It is itsted in the New York Stock Exchange, and is now selling at about 60, so that the \$3,000,000 worth of mill property now has a selling value of 221,000,000. Efforts are being made to buy or break the few mills yet independent mill, and bid up cotton seed to an unprofitable point. The chances are that the whole business will within a year-be in the hands of the Oil Trust Company, which will then become a monopoly as absolute as the S

a Party of Amateur Hunters Ettl Nine Beer and One Bear in Four Days.

PINE CREEK, Pa., Dec. 5.—The biggest four days' hunt ever known in the Pine Creek region, even in the days when game was much more abundant than it is now, was done by Madison Liste, of Pittsburgh, Samuel Kemp and John Kemp, of New York, and Samuel Jacobs, of Wissahickon, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of Jast week. They were camped on Big Hickory Pond. The first day for doer a buck and doe were shot being tried to project was abandoned, but the Western chap still holds his million dollars worth of stock. The gip makers have improved their machinery, until the seed is decauded entirely of link. Another process, it is said, will yield a larger percentage of oil at much smaller cost. It has been tried in a casual way in the Boutbern percentage of oil at much smaller cost. It has been tried in a casual way in the Southern mills, but abandoned. There is fierce excitement and dissatisfaction throughout the rural and commercial South at the growth of this monopoly. It will be accepted, however, as part of the inevitable absorption of Southern enterprise by Northern capital.

In the mean time Southern farmers are beginning to understand what Mr. Edward Atkinson meant when he said, "If the farmers of Vermont could raise a species of cotton that produced no lint, it would be their most profitable crop. The seed and the staik would pay them better than anything else they could raise."

MINIATURE ALMANAG-THIS DAT. Sun rises.... 7:10; Sun sets.... 4:33; Moon sets... 2:02 Mult Warms—Hais Day. Sandy Ucok. 8:27; Gov. Island... 5:00; Hell Gate... 5:49

A privad-Sunnay, Dec 5. 84 City of Richmond, Redford, Liverpool Nov. 23 and jurenstown 24th. Sa Holland, Tyson, London, Sa Chattaboochie, Catharine, Savannah. Bark Lizzie Curry, McCulloch, Windsor.

Es Alaska, from Quecustown for New York. BROOKLYN.

George Teoman was arrested on Saturday night for ching policy sipe at 38 Atlantic avenue. Thirteen-year-old Rollert McElhott has been missing from his home, 206 Concord atrect, since Nov. 20. John O'Rorke, aged 12, of 816 Pacific street, was ar-rest-d yesterday by Decetives Price and Shaughnessy for commissing a burgiary at 271 Greens avenue. for committing a burgary a 2.1 or recens avenue.

At a meeting of the Brocallyn Central Labor Union in
Labor Lyceum, Myrile airest, yesterday, more money
was received from the delegates for the support of the
girls on a strike in Ferkina's factory, and a committee
was appointed to lock after the distribution of the fund. was appointed to look after the distribution of the family. Bennie Jones, who weights 117 pounds, offers a gold medal to any man not weighing more than 180 pounds who will throw him in half an hour, in an athlete tournesses to be beld in Falace lash, at transfers, the morrow evening and on Thursday and Friday evenings. The Brooklyn Elevated Kailroad officials fit of it necessary to keep a man at each one of the new turnetties for everal days after their introduction. Hall the ost transition that many passengers linger before the desk waiting for a ticket, forgetting that the turnettle renders a licket unprecessry.

GHOSTS CAN'T WALK SUNDAY

THE POLICE TAKE A SECULAR VIEW OF THE SPECTRE BUSINESS.

Miss Pay, the Medium, Protests that It is a Meligion-A Davesport Brother and & Speed of Thread Tangled Up in the Show. Anna Eva Fay, who advertised that she would lecture last night in the Academy of Music on "Spiritualism as a Religion," and would materialize spirits from other worlds on the stage, didn't lecture and didn't material-ize spirits from anywhere. Just about the time that it had been arranged that she was to call the spirits from the vasty deep Police Captain Clinchy, in his new uniform, appeared be-hind the scenes without any aid from the me-dium and told Miss Faythat the Penal Code

this description, and that spirits could not appear in public on Sundayin New York. Six hundred people were applauding and hammering their beels and canes in the auditorium when the Captain materialized. They had paid, all told, \$465 into the box to see Miss Fay and her spirits, and they were getting weary at the non-appearance of anything on the stage except a plastic hand, a pultar, a bucket for paraffine, a chair, a piece of pine board, a lot of bells, four chairs, and a cabinet the well-known apparatus of ghost culture. Miss Fay handed to Capt. Olinchy a card from

forbade the performance of religious rites of

Mr. Turner, private secretary to Mayor Grace. It asked the Captain to hear her story. The big Captain looked down at the little medium and smiled. Her long blond hair streamed loose down her shoulders, and on her for shead was caught up and twisted around the stem of was caught up and twisted around the stem of a tuberose, one on each side. It made an impish head dress. The medium told the Captain that she had driven to Mayor Grace's house at 5 o'clock, and caught the Mayor just before dinner, and that the Mayor inda told her she could go on and give her 'illustrated religious lecture' if the rollec allowed entertainments to go on in any other theatre in town.

Capt. Clinchy lished out of his coat procket a decision from Assistant Corporation Counsel Lecture' Wickes. He got the decision by sending to Corporation Counsel Lecombe copies of Miss Fay's circulars. Mr. Wickes wrote to the Captain that the spirits if they came at all would come under the same head as those that Henry G. A. Cooks proposed to produce in the Standard Theatre on Sunday hight in May, 1880, to show that all spirits were frauds, Judge Donoliue decided then that the police had the right to suppress the spirits if they thought them violators of the law.

"Suppose I materialize the spirits anyhow?"

Miss Fay asked.

"How many people will be on the stage with you when you do it?" the Captain asked.

"Three and myself."

"I will release them when they give \$500 each to stand trial for misdemeanor," said the Captain.

Harry Cummings, who was one of these well-

Captain. Harry Cummings, who was one of those well-

Captain.

Harry Cummings, who was one of these well-known mediums, the Davenport brothers, hunted ali around the Academy for somebody with \$2,000 in his pocket. He found him not, Miss Fay went out on the stare in a white satin gown and a diamond neckince and with her hair rearranged and the tuberese heres pulled off. She said that the police wouldn't give spiritualism a show on Sunday, and that the spiritualism government of the said a rush for the box office. No ghost was walking there; not even the ghost of a niegal. The crowd growled half an hour and went home.

"Spiritualism is a reliation," said Mannger Pingree, "and I don't see how any one can legally interfere with it."

Miss Fay gave a rose to a reporter whose eye she blackened with a tambourine when he let go her hand ten years ago at one of her dark scances with the cooperation of Irving Bishon. Irving Bishop afterward exposed her shanee. Capt. Clinchy, on the way off the stage, stumbled over a spool of cotton fastened right at the bottom of a back scene. He found out that the end of the thread was hitched on to something in front of the stage.

"It's a funny kind of religion that the mediant has to hold on to with a string, aic'tt, boys?" he said to the reporters with a cluckle.

MARKIED.

BENSON—JACOBL—In Holoken, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. I, at the residence of the pract's motion, by the Rev. Geo. C. Haughton, James Henson to Aurelia, daughter of the late Albert F. Jacob.

GUULD—HICKS.—On Wednesday, Dec. I, at West New Brighton, S. I., by the Rev. J. N. Stansbury, David J. Gould to Carole, decreter of Alonzo Histor, David Dec. L. AndFITT—BEMIS.—In Flushing, Long Island, on De. 4 at the residence of the bride's prents, by the Bignt Rev. T. A. Starkey, D. D., William Gempts il Langfitt, Carps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Anna Jacassil, daughter of Philo S. Bemis.

I.IED.

BOORNAN.—At Pinindeld, N. J., on Dec. 3, Serah A. loorman, widow of Robert Boorman of New York, in Roorman, widow of Robert Boorman of New York, in the 78th year of ber age. COATES.—On Friday, the 3d inst., Ellen Wiener, daugh-ter of Joseph B. Conties. Fineral services at the Church of the Annumination, 14th at, between 6th and 7th ave., toda at 3 december. Interment on Thesiday, Dec. 7, at Gochen, N. Y., on the interment on Thesiday, Dec. 7, at Gochen, N. Y., on the COATES—OR Friday, the 3d list, Ellen Wisher, daughter of Joseph B. Coates.
Faineral services at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th at, between 6th and 7th ave, fedia: at 3a check. Interment on Thesday, Dec. 7, at Goshen, N. Y., on the servical of the 9 A. M. train from New York, Erie E. R., DARKEN—On Saturday, Dec. 4, after a short illness, Edward J. Darken, M. D.
Funeral will take place to-day at 1:30 o'clock from his late residence, 235 Esset 23d et.
DOWLING.—On Friday, Dec. 3, 1:86, Margaret Dowling.
Funeral from her late re-idence, 133 North 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Dec. 6, at 2 F. M. Kelstives and friends are invited to atter.
GREGOSY—At San Francisco, Cal., on Nov. 19 Wils.

Mrs. Richard van wyce, early Saturday toothing, 1906.

A Arin Read, son of the late Arba E, and Katharine J.

Haddock, in the 8th year of his age.

Hawkins.—On Dec. J. Rate, wi/s of T. J. Hawkins and dankther of the late Charles and Edicaseth Ulmanberian of New York.

Funeral services the late Charles and Edicaseth Ulmanberian of New York.

Funeral services the relate residence. 92.4 th av. Brack. N. J., today at 4:30 P. M. Interment of Long Brack. N. J., today at 4:30 P. M. Interment of Long Blain, wife of Jonas S. Heartt.

Higgins.—On Dec. 3. 1880, Annie Higgins of Curley Lands, Athbuy, county Neath, Ireland, are d to vears.

The friends of her brother and sister, James and Fanny, and her course, Leut. Was Melian from an Invited to attend her funeral from St. Francis Hospita, 5th et. and Av. B. on Monday. Dec. 9, 812 P. M.

LEE.—In Brooklen, at her late residence. 72 South Portland av., on Dec. 3, Mary G., widow of Joseph Leu of New York.

Funeral services at Holy Trinity Church. Montague Et., today at 2 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit for the december of the Montague Et., today at 2 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit for the footbook was presented by Adelaide Haydock, wife of J. Herning and J. Haydock, wife of G. B. Nelson, sensible property of G. B. Nelson, Sensible property in the Annal Auduton av., today at 11 elsected and the late W. H. Sands.

Funeral in Brooklyn, on Dec. 3, Henry L. Sands, son of Oatterine C. and the late W. H. Sands.

Funeral will take place from the Church et the Hely Trinity, Montague et., corner Chinton at . Brooklyn, N. V. today at 3 P. M.

Win TRINIHAM.—On Friday, Dec. 3, Davil Lawton Wintrindham.

Funeral services from his late resulence. 75 Summit.

Funeral services from his late resulence. 75 Summit.

Funeral services from his late resulence. 75 Summit.

BON'T DELAY.